

USAID/JORDAN

FY 2002 ANNUAL REPORT

February 21, 2002

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Annual Report Part III: FY2001 Performance Narrative

Improved Water Resources Management Strategic Objective, (SO2)

Key Achievements: USAID's water portfolio activities are designed to improve Jordan's ability to manage its water resources wisely and more efficiently. This helps support regional stability by preventing conflict and improves the overall economic prospects for the country. SO2 activities are focused on: strengthening key water sector institutions and policies; increasing water use efficiency; and improving the quality of treated wastewater. During 2001, an assessment of the water sector in Jordan and USAID's support to the sector was completed along with recommendations for future support.

Strengthening Water Sector Institutions includes policy implementation, cost recovery, private sector participation (PSP) and implementation of outreach programs that encourage demand management. Significant fieldwork and analyses of options to reduce groundwater over pumping and optimization of water reuse for the Amman-Zarqa Basin have been completed and action plans were developed. Design of a follow-on wastewater reuse implementation activity is underway. The Strategic Planning effort for the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) finalized a document identifying 19 strategic issues facing the authority, discussion on these issues with relevant stakeholders and development of a five-year strategic plan is underway. A contract was awarded to follow on the previous work done on PSP and host country contracting. A work plan is currently being developed. Technical assistance on hazardous waste management in order to prevent groundwater contamination has begun.

With regard to cost recovery, the 12% increase in the wastewater tariff for the new As-Samra plant was implemented starting the second quarter of 2001. A cost recovery model for the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) was developed, resulted in a dialogue within the Government of Jordan on the issue of cost recovery and future government subsidies to the water sector. Follow-on support to develop an action plan for cost recovery of water and wastewater services, endorsed by the GOJ is planned for 2002. The implementation of the financial accounting system of JVA is in the final stages of implementation. A similar effort for the WAJ and the MWI will be launched during 2002.

With regard to water demand management, the water education program has launched a range of activities aimed at changing water use behavior. This included the formation of a committee to review the current codes and legislation governing construction, which resulted in modifications of the National Jordanian Codes and Standards of Construction. The new codes are currently in final draft form and pending approval by the High Construction Council. Upon approval, the new codes will be mandatory. The Prime Ministry issued a decree instructing all government entities to retrofit all their sanitary fixtures with water saving devices. The program is currently following up with large public water consumers to oversee implementation. In addition, the project worked with the Ministry of Education to develop a water conservation conceptual framework in order to incorporate it into the curriculum text of five subjects for grades 7, 8, 9. As soon as these concepts are approved by the Higher Council for Education, work will commence on incorporating them into the official curriculum.

Increasing water use efficiency through repairing physical leaks, addressing contamination problems, and improving irrigation practices will stretch scarce water resources even further. Construction of treatment plants to treat contaminated water at three springs serving 83,000 residents near Al-Salt was completed. Construction of the treatment plant for three wells at Kafrein to serve the tourist facilities and local communities near the Dead Sea was completed by January 2002. A watershed management program is being developed to address source water contamination issues through providing technical assistance in several areas including water quality standards, regulations, monitoring and treatment plant protocols. Equipment, laboratory supplies and personnel training for the Environmental Health Lab to test water and wastewater across the country was completed.

The design of the USAID stage of the multi-donor initiative to rehabilitate the Amman water network was finalized in April 2001 and construction bids were opened on September 4. Preliminary technical and financial feasibility work and a preliminary design was completed on a major new water supply project that will draw on several water sources near the Dead Sea, convey the water to a desalination plant and

then pipe the water to Amman for municipal use. This project will increase the potable water of the capital city Amman by 38 MCM per year as well as supplying 4 MCM per year of water to the tourist facilities along the Dead Sea coast.

Finally, regarding water for agricultural purposes, the pilot Irrigation Advisory Service activity was completed. Results show significant reductions in water use with no reduction in crop yield; in some cases, yields have actually increased. A follow-on information dissemination project is planned.

The third component of the USAID water program focuses on improving the quality of treated wastewater for reuse in agriculture and industry. Treatment at the wastewater treatment plant at Wadi Mousa commenced in March 2001 under an operation and maintenance contract with Morganti. There is an on-going procurement for a private sector management contract. Due to the current political situation in the region and a reduction in tourism, the one dinar increase in the Petra entrance fee has been temporarily rescheduled. Proposals were received and negotiations are underway for the new As-Samra wastewater project; the contract is scheduled to be awarded and signed by April 2002. Finally, a value engineering exercise for the expansion of the Aqaba wastewater treatment plant recommended two treatment streams, one treating the wastewater to tertiary standards for use in the city's landscaping and one treating the wastewater to secondary standards for agricultural reuse. Redesign in accordance with these recommendations is underway. When implemented this will be the first plant in Jordan treating the wastewater according to its designated use.

Key Challenges: Jordan is passing through a severe drought period that started during 1997/1998. This has led to the depletion of most of Jordan's reservoir storage. The stored water was being used for domestic and industrial uses. This rainy season Jordan started with only 11 MCM available in six major dams. If Jordan does not receive adequate rainfall this year to replenish its groundwater aquifers and major dams, the water crisis situation next summer will be very severe. However, by the end of January 2002, approximately 50 MCM is available in the major dams.

Continued unrest in the region historically has unleashed massive waves of refugees. The potential of having more people coupled with new industrial development could serve to dramatically increase demands on scarce water resources.

Beneficiaries: USAID's water resources and environment program has a national-level impact. All Jordanians benefit from improved water and sewage services. Tourists visiting the country also benefit from the improved services. Additionally, the water program's efforts, especially those in Aqaba, will have a positive effect on foreign investors by providing the area with adequate water and sewage services.

Assessment of Performance: The multi-year program is on track, partial progress has been achieved on most targets while some targets have already been met. USAID/Jordan anticipates meeting all targets before SO2's completion date.

Performance Consideration and Resource Recommendations: The recently completed assessment of the water sector and USAID funding recommended that further assistance be given to institutional streamlining. USAID is proposing to evaluate the three institutions and the action to make operations efficient, coordinated and more accountable. In addition, USAID is planning an effort for prioritizing capital investment projects needed for the water sector in Jordan. Based on the recommendation of these two efforts, USAID may shift some future project funds and/or require additional funds to enable it to have the maximum effect on improving Jordan's water situation.

The water education program will be evaluated during 2002. Due to the excellent results of the effort so far, we anticipate using the 2-year optional extension period provided under the Cooperative Agreement.

Improved Access to and Quality of Reproductive and Primary Health Care Strategic Objective, (SO3)

Key Achievements: USAID/Jordan's program of reproductive and primary health care includes:

Improved knowledge of contraceptives;

Increased availability of reproductive and primary health care services in the public sector;

A private sector family planning initiative;

Increased rationalization of the health financing system.

USAID continues to be the major donor in the areas of family planning services, supplies, information and training for physicians, nurses, midwives and pharmacists. USAID-funded programs have contributed to a continuing decline in the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) from 5.6 children in 1990 to 3.5 in 2001, resulting in a decrease of two births per woman over the last 10 years. Seventy percent of the decline in fertility resulted from changes in marital fertility, while 30 percent resulted from a delayed age of marriage. The rate of increase in the modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR), while meeting the 2001 target, seems to be slowing down in the last five years. However, the continuing decline in fertility rates from 3.8 in 1999 to 3.6 in 2000 and 3.5 in 2001, and the decline in the rate of natural increase from 2.5 in 1999 to 2.4 in 2000 and 2.3 in 2001 is encouraging. The seeming contradiction between the slowing of CPR annual increases and the continuing decline in the TFR is likely the result of better counseling and expanded availability, resulting in more effective use of contraceptives. The later age of marriage is also a factor.

Progress in reducing infant deaths has been significant. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has been reduced from 70 deaths/1,000 live births in 1972 to 29 in the last national survey (DHS 1997). These reductions are due to child survival programs and family planning, as well as improvements in female education in Jordan. While infant and child mortality rates continue their downward trend, there are differences among subgroups. IMR is a good indicator of overall socio-economic status of a population or community. In Jordan there is considerable variation among regions- the South has an IMR 41% higher than the North. This underscores the validity of the strategy to focus more resources on the south and rural areas.

The Primary Health Care Initiatives (PHCI) activity will improve quality, management and efficiency of reproductive and Primary Health Care (PHC) services at all 380 Ministry of Health (MOH) PHC centers. 200 primary health centers have been selected to serve as models for high quality reproductive and basic health services while the remaining 180 MOH centers will benefit from a basic package of support. The 200 focal centers will receive intensive improvements, including clinical training, quality assurance systems, health management information systems upgrades, management improvements, renovations and equipment. PHCI activities during 2001 included extensive training programs for health provider teams throughout Jordan, and quality improvement systems functioning in 34 focal centers. The capacity of managers at the governorate level has been strengthened to ensure sustainability of primary health care improvements. These achievements are an important contribution to the new GOJ Social and Economic Transformation Plan, which seeks to improve primary care for the poor and under served populations throughout Jordan.

With USAID assistance, the Ministry of Health completed the second annual compilation of national health accounts, a national health expenditures and facility utilization survey. The findings from these surveys are being used to plan and monitor the GOJ's new health policy reforms to address such issues as hospital decentralization, health insurance plans, financing options, and performance-based incentives for PHC staff. Through Center for Disease Control (CDC), the USG has provided support for strengthening the national epidemiological surveillance system for infectious diseases.

USAID successfully launched a new five-year cost recovery and sustainability activity to support the Jordanian Association for Family Planning and Protection (JAFPP), a successful NGO that provides 25 percent of Family Planning (FP) services in Jordan but still relies on donor assistance. The goal of this activity is to assist JAFPP to increase its recovery of overall costs from the current 44 percent to at least

75 percent, while maintaining its 25 percent share of family planning services in a highly competitive market.

Finally, a small new HIV/AIDS program was launched aimed at high-risk groups, as well as the general population as a means of addressing a problem that so far has had only a modest impact in Jordan. An HIV/AIDS hotline and voluntary testing and counseling center have been established for the first time in Jordan.

Challenges: 1. The challenge of slowing the CPR trend is being addressed by adding a Reproductive Health advisor under PHCI to ensure that all 380 health centers: maximize services to their communities; expand community outreach programs through Commercial Marketing Strategies (CMS); target youth and men; produce more products including TV spots, brochures, and dialogue trying to influence the high level decision makers to be more vocal about population problems and promoting the value of smaller families for quality of life and national objectives; and making greater use of the GOJ Social and Economic Transformation Plan that initiated national entities to work on Family Planning by providing Technical Assistance (TA) to the new Family Planning entities and working closely with them.

2. The potential for political instability has increased as a result of the showing of the peace process and the proliferation of socioeconomic disparities. This instability is putting pressure on the USAID/Jordan's PHCI program to shift quickly from a development project working on strengthening the systems and software in all 380 MOH clinics to a more political focus, in order to show tangible improvements very quickly to the people of Jordan. The renovation and equipment components of the project have been expanded and are being completed more quickly. The number of clinics to be renovated was increased from 40 to 200, and a fast track timeline was adopted whereby 100 centers will be renovated and equipped over the coming year. This will be done simultaneously with the "softer" quality improvements such as training, health management information systems, communication and quality monitoring systems.

3. Reform of the health sector is both political and technical challenge. System reforms include decentralization, management of health insurance schemes, improving incentives for staff working at the MOH and reallocation of funds between PHC and curative care. The challenge is beyond the scope of any one donor agency; however, through the Partnerships for Health Reform Program, USAID is helping to collect and analyze the necessary data to assist the GOJ in the decision making process, to provide TA to pilot decentralization interventions and to upgrade MOH staff skills.

Beneficiaries: Jordanian families throughout Jordan, mothers and children under five in particular, and users of primary healthcare clinics are the beneficiaries of the programs.

Pillar Bureaus/Field Support: USAID/Jordan utilizes nine Global Health mechanisms. These programs are an essential part of the Population and Family Health Program and complement bilateral programs. Specific activities supported by these global "buy-ins" include a program on HIV/AIDS management and impact; support for demographic and health surveys; infectious disease surveillance; efforts to introduce new family planning methods and improve the quality of services offered by public and private providers; health reform initiatives; and support for the National Population Commission and other organizations on communication strategies, policy development and other issues.

Assessment of Performance: The program is on track and is meeting its targets. SO 3 met its SO level targets. The Modern Method Contraceptive Prevalence Rate increased in 2001 to 39.8 percent, just 0.1 percent over the planned target. USAID is a highly effective and responsive donor in supporting the GOJ's Social and Economic transformation plan. USAID is also highly effective in delivering FP and PHC services, supplies, information and training for the sector.

Performance Considerations and Resource Recommendations/Decisions: Although literacy among females in Jordan is relatively high (83.5%) in comparison with the region, 80% of the 290,000 illiterate Jordanians over 15 are female. The more schooling a girl receives as a child, the smaller number of children she will have later on in life. In addition, her family's health will improve, as will the survival rate

of her children and herself. She is also more likely to get a job and earn a higher wage if she has a basic education. Taking into account all its benefits, educating girls yields a higher rate of return than any other investment available in the developing world. According to a recent World Bank study, closing the education gap would help not only women, their families, and their communities, but also the economies of the countries in which they live. They report that “girls’ access to education creates a better environment for economic growth and that the result is particularly strong for middle-income countries. Thus, societies that have a preference for not investing in girls pay a price for it in terms of slower growth and reduced income.”

USAID intends to analyze the obstacles to female education in Jordan and design a program that increases opportunities for girls and young women to enroll in school, stay in school and further their education. Female literacy programs for those over school age will be considered. Partnerships with government, private sector and NGOs will be explored.

We propose to move in a limited way into girls’ and female education, notably in geographic areas where female literacy is still far below the national average. We therefore believe that this is an important addition to our PFH Strategic Objective. In addition, female education is likely to improve the quality of family life among poor families, and bring better nutritional and health standards to families at the lower end of the income scale. Finally, we intend to accelerate and broaden our work in primary health care. This will allow USAID to more easily focus strategically on high risk, undeserved areas with comprehensive approaches to improved quality of life.

In response to the GOJ Social and Economic Transformation Plan, the PFH SO will also focus more on spreading the benefits of its activities to rural and disadvantaged areas through education as mentioned above and assistance to targeted disadvantaged communities by replicating a successful “community clusters” program in Lebanon.

Increased Economic Opportunities for Jordanians Strategic Objective, (SO5)

Key Achievements: USAID's economic opportunity activities were at the forefront in helping Jordan weather regional instability and the global economic shocks following the September 11th attacks in the U.S. Despite the difficult external environment, Jordan's economy showed remarkable positive signs in 2001. GDP growth grew by around 4%. After five years of flat growth, exports surged by 25% in 2001, led by a substantial increase in Qualifying Industrial Zone (QIZ) exports to the United States. Credit to the private sector increased by approximately 11%. The Amman Stock Exchange (ASE) capitalization increased by 27.5, profits of ASE-listed companies increased by 134% and trading volume increased by 49% compared to the end of 2000.

The strategic objective achieved significant progress during the reporting period. Consistent with Jordan's overall positive economic performance, our strategic objective-level indicator, which tracks the percentage increase in the number of registered companies in Jordan, showed an impressive 13.6% increase over year 2000 registrations, versus our target of 3%. This is a good sign that the private sector is beginning take advantage of new business opportunities arising from an improved business enabling environment, a key thrust of USAID's economic opportunities program in creating new job and income opportunities.

USAID continued to provide significant support to improve and expand the provision of effective business services to both domestic and international firms, while also addressing equity and poverty concerns. At the grassroots-level, USAID was the largest donor in providing microenterprises with sustainable financial services. This program has a significant impact in improving income opportunities for thousands of low-income Jordanian families. At the end of 2001, there were nearly 18,000 active borrowers in the program, exceeding our target by almost 20%. Repayment rates remain excellent at a level of 98%. The program also provides an important source of credit for women entrepreneurs, as around 80% of the borrowers are women. 2001 also saw the launch of the USAID-funded "Microfinance Funding Facility" in cooperation with Citibank, an example of a successful development alliance with the private sector. The new facility will provide a sustainable source of capital for Jordan's microfinance institutions. Another important activity aimed at increasing entrepreneurship is our "Economic Opportunities for Youth" project, which is modeled on the U.S. Junior Achievement Program. This project provides economic-related training to secondary school and university students, and trained over 3,000 students in 37 schools during 2001. Through USAID's Jordan-U.S. Business Partnership (JUSBP) Project, Jordan's small and medium firms can gain access to state-of-the-art management, production and marketing information on how to grow their businesses. To date, JUSBP has assisted 236 Jordanian firms, created 93 international business linkages and increased client exports by \$39.8 million. JUSBP is also a key mechanism for helping Jordanian firms take advantage of the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement (FTA).

The launch of the Aqaba Special Economic Zone (ASEZ) in May 2001 would not have happened without USAID's assistance. Positioned at Jordan's only port and at a regional crossroads, the Zone is designed to serve as a business hub and "growth pole" for Jordan's impoverished southern region. During 2001, USAID provided substantial assistance in building from scratch an entirely new institution, the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority, which already serves as a model in Jordan for streamlined governance and investment facilitation policies/procedures. In addition, USAID supported the completion of an integrated master plan for the Zone, which will guide the Zone's development during the next 20 years. Investors' response to the new Zone has been very positive. Total registered investment in the Zone for 2001 was \$632 million, compared to the \$100 million target. Construction of the USAID-funded Aqaba International Industrial Estate was started in September 2001. This QIZ-designated estate will serve as a magnet for investment by labor-intensive light manufacturing companies. Given its location directly across from the international airport and proximity to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, it will also serve as a convenient location for logistics and services companies. Taken together with USAID's other assistance activities in Aqaba, the Zone is emerging as a location where significant economic growth-related results can be achieved.

USAID remains the lead donor in providing effective advisory and training services related to the implementation of market-friendly economic and business reforms designed to create a favorable

environment for private sector-led growth. During 2001, our activities were central to a number of important economic and business reform initiatives. The most significant achievement in 2001 was the successful negotiation of the U.S.-Jordan FTA. The FTA is a strong and tangible symbol of U.S. support for Jordan and is the capstone for our expanding economic partnership. The agreement was based on USAID's substantial investment in building Jordan's capacity to negotiate and implement trade and market access agreements, and took advantage of Jordan's recent experience in acceding to the WTO. USAID's support for investment promotion and facilitation activities continued in 2001. Our assistance to the Jordan Investment Board helped mobilize \$1.25 billion in foreign and domestic investment. Key investment sectors included QIZs, tourism, pharmaceuticals, health services, information and communications technology (ICT) and agro-chemicals. While short of our investment target of \$1.5 billion for the year, the level is still impressive in light of the difficult regional investment climate. Through our privatization program with the World Bank, the total state-owned enterprise assets privatized through the end of 2001 stood at \$936 million, slightly exceeding the target of \$900 million. Jordan has emerged as a model country in the Middle East in terms of its aggressive privatization program. With USAID-funded technical assistance in 2001, the GOJ decided to move forward with privatization transactions in the key mining and electricity sectors. USAID's capital markets project helped propel the Amman Stock Exchange to be one of the most automated and well-regulated markets in the Middle East. Plans were also initiated in 2001 to establish a new regional stock exchange involving the Amman, Bahrain and Dubai markets. USAID's support for public-private sector partnerships as a means to implement key economic and business reforms was an effective strategy during 2001. Most prominent was USAID's support for an ICT promotion effort, the "REACH Initiative," which resulted in the drafting of a new telecommunications law that will increase competition and allow universal access for telecom services, as well as the first e-commerce law in the Middle East. Substantial progress was also achieved in meeting REACH's ICT industry-level targets in terms of exports, foreign direct investment and jobs. Finally, USAID supported a comprehensive review of Jordan's social structure and the development of a national poverty alleviation strategy in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Development. The strategy marks the first comprehensive management approach to poverty alleviation in Jordan and is a key element in Jordan's new national Social and Economic Transformation Plan.

The USAID annual policy-based Cash Transfer Program continued to serve as an important policy lever for key policy reforms. Policy conditions are frequently linked with technical assistance provided through our policy reform implementation activities. Cash transfer funds are used to service the GOJ's foreign debt obligations. Local currency associated with the program is programmed jointly by USAID and the GOJ for development-related activities. \$50 million was disbursed in 2001, bringing total balance of payments support since the start of the economic opportunities strategic objective in 1997 to \$300 million. Major policy conditions that were achieved in 2001 related to trade and investment, financial and legal reforms, and privatization.

Key Challenges: Uncertainty remains the central challenge affecting the program. The continued unrest in the Palestinian Territories and Israel has a negative effect on the investment risk profile for Jordan. This not only limits foreign direct investment but also increases the cost of project finance. While Jordan's tourism industry was beginning a modest rebound in mid-2001, the drastic downturn in tourism arrivals after September 11th has dented the key tourism sector. Uncertainty continues about the future of the Iraqi regime. As Jordan's traditional trading partner and the sole provider of Jordan's petroleum resources, any significant change in the international stance toward Iraq may have serious repercussions for Jordan.

Domestically, there are rising concerns about poverty and unemployment. As result of stagnant economic growth rates during the latter half of the 1990s, an increased proportion of Jordan's population now lives below the official poverty line while unemployment stands at around 15.7%. There are also concerns about a perceived increase in income inequality, which could fuel social and political unrest.

On the fiscal side, the GOJ continues to struggle with a persistent budget deficit (6.9%) and a heavy external debt burden (currently around 90% of GDP). Jordan is a small country with a big government. Reform and rationalization of Jordan's large public sector bureaucracy is central to addressing the fiscal burden. Such moves would also streamline government services and eliminate layers of red tape.

However, reducing public sector employment rolls without adequate private sector job opportunities is, politically, nearly impossible over the short- to medium-term. Thus, a key challenge is to achieve higher, sustainable rates of private sector-led growth.

Beneficiaries: USAID's economic opportunities program has national-level impact. A broad range of people benefit from the program including microentrepreneurs, the working poor, women, youth, small and medium enterprises, listed companies, domestic and foreign investors, and the GOJ.

Assessment of Performance: The program is on track and is meeting or exceeding nearly all of its strategic-level targets. USAID is a highly effective and responsive donor in supporting the GOJ's economic reform program. USAID is also highly effective in delivering microenterprise, private sector and poverty alleviation assistance.

Performance Considerations and Resource Recommendations/Decisions: Jordan is a model country in terms of its commitment to economic reform and the creation of a pro-business enabling environment. While Jordan has made substantial progress in these areas since USAID began its economic opportunities strategic objective in 1997, the difficult regional environment and attendant domestic concerns make these reforms somewhat fragile. Accordingly, USAID's assistance will continue to support this outstanding country performer, both at the enterprise/industry levels and in terms of policy reform activities. The Cash Transfer Program will also be an important component of the program, assuming that budget levels remain at or above their current levels. With the launch of the FTA, there will be an increased focus on helping Jordan take advantage of new trade and investment opportunities with the U.S. In response to the GOJ's new Enhanced Productivity Program, which is aimed at improving the quality of life for the low-income communities, USAID anticipates providing increased support for community-level activities focused on the creation of sustainable job opportunities.

Annual Report Part IV: FY 2001 Performance Data Tables and Results Frameworks

Please see the attached worksheet for the Performance Data Table

USAID JORDAN RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

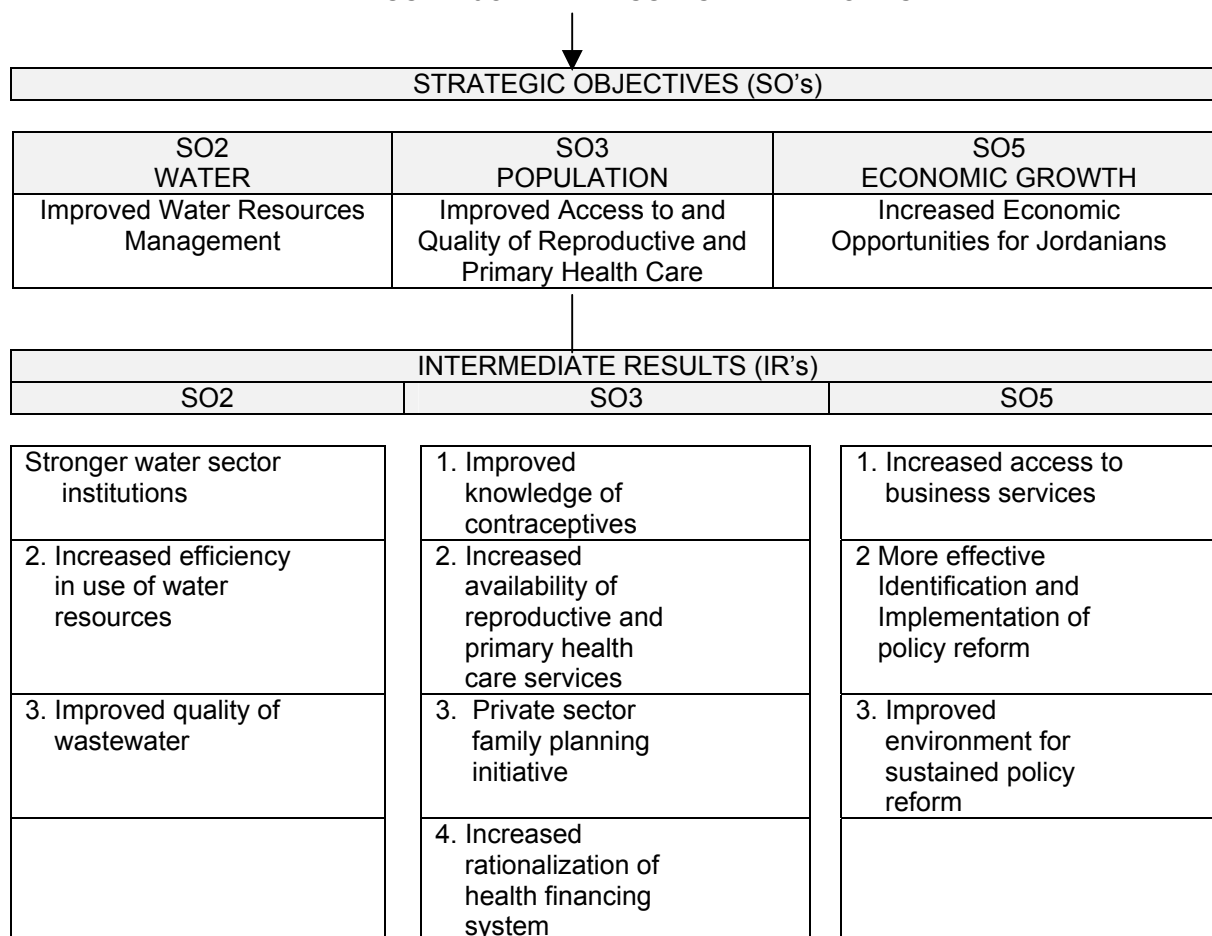


Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

December 3, 2001

| Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01) | | OU Response | | | Fund Account | Data Quality Factors |
|--|---|-------------|----------|----------|--------------|---|
| Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives | | | | | | |
| 1 | Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs? | Yes X | No | N/A | ESF | |
| 2 | a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002? | | | | | Microfinancing funding facility established with Citibank. One alliance in the ICT sector. |
| 3 | What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution? | | | | | |
| Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency. | | | | | | |
| 4 | If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? | Exceed | Met X | Not Met | ESF | |
| USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened | | | | | | |
| 5 | Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes X | No | N/A | ESF | (a) Aqaba Special Economic Zone Lunched (b) Free Trade Agreement signed (c) Jordan's Capital market modernized and revitalized. See performance narrative section. |
| USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged | | | | | | |
| 6 | Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes | No | N/A X | ESF | |
| USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable | | | | | | |
| 7 | Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes X | No | N/A | | |

| Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01) | | OU Response | | Fund Account | Data Quality Factors |
|--|--|-------------|----------|--------------|---|
| USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded | | | | | |
| 8 | Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes | No | N/A X | |
| 9 | a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual) b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target) | Male | Female | Total | |
| USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected | | | | | |
| 10 | Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes | No | N/A X | |
| 11 | a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target) | | | | |
| Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases. | | | | | |
| 12 | If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? | Exceed | Met X | Not Met | ESF |
| USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies | | | | | |
| 13 | Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes X | No | N/A | ESF Total Fertility Rate and Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate were measured. Source of Data is the Jordan Annual Fertility Survey, a national annual survey conducted by the Jordan Department of Statistics and BUCEN. Quality control includes review of survey instrument, field monitoring of data collection, monitoring of data inputting and data analysis. |
| USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality | | | | | |
| 14 | Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes | No | N/A X | |

| Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01) | OU Response | | | Fund Account | Data Quality Factors |
|---|-------------|-----|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth | | | | | |
| 15 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes | No | N/A X | | |
| USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries | | | | | |
| 16 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes | No | N/A X | | |
| USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance | | | | | |
| 17 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes | No | N/A X | | |
| Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance | | | | | |
| 18 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? | Exceed | Met | Not Met X | | |
| USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened | | | | | |
| 19 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes | No | N/A X | | |
| USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged | | | | | |
| 20 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes | No | N/A X | | |
| USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted | | | | | |
| 21 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes | No | N/A X | | |
| USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged | | | | | |
| 22 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes | No | N/A X | | |
| USAID Objective 5: Conflict | | | | | |
| 23 Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes | No | N/A X | | |

| Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01) | | OU Response | | | Fund Account | Data Quality Factors |
|---|---|-------------|--------|------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 24 | Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes | No | N/A X | | |
| 25 | Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID | Male | Female | Total X | | |
| USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters | | | | | | |
| 26 | Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | Yes | No | N/A X | | |
| 27 | Number of beneficiaries | | | | | |

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

| Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01) | | OU Response | | | Fund Account | Data Quality Factors |
|---|--|-------------|--------|-------|--------------|---|
| Child Survival Report | | | | | | |
| Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies | | | | | | |
| 1 | Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS) | 39.70% | | | ESF | Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate measured through the Jordan Annual Fertility Survey, a national annual survey conducted by the Jordan Department of Statistics and BUCEN. Quality control includes review of survey instrument, field monitoring of data collection, monitoring of data inputting and data analysis. |
| Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality | | | | | | |
| 2 | Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| 3 | Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| 4 | Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| 5 | Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country? | | | | | |
| Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth | | | | | | |
| 6 | Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS) | | | | | |
| Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance | | | | | | |
| 7 | a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual) b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target) | | | | | |
| 8 | Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy | | | | | |

HIV/AIDS Report

Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

| | | | | | |
|---|------|--------|-------|--|--|
| 9 a. Total condom sales (2001 actual) b. Total condom sales (2002 target) | | | | | |
| 10 a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual) b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| 11 Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program? | | | | | |
| 12 a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual) b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| 13 a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual) b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| 14 a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual) b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target) | Male | Female | Total | | |

| Victims of Torture Report | | | | | |
|---|--|------|--------|-------|--|
| Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture | | | | | |
| 15 | Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort? | | | | |
| 16 | Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over) | Male | Female | Total | |
| 17 | Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15) | Male | Female | Total | |

| Global Climate Change | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected | | | |
| 18 | Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix | | |

Annual Report Part VII: Environmental Compliance

| Environmental Compliance | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Activity | Initial Environment Examination | Environmental Assessment | Date |
| SO2: Improved Water Resources Management: | | | |
| Conducted During the Previous Years: | | | |
| CE and ND for the Skills Enhancement and Support to Decision-Makers in Jordan's Water Sector | Yes | N/A | March 26, 2000 |
| IEE & EA for Wadi Mousa Water and Wastewater Treatment Project | Yes | Yes | 1996 |
| The Rehabilitation of Springs and Wells, Negative Determination (ND) | Yes | N/A | November 18, 1997 |
| The Restructuring and Rehabilitation of the Greater Amman Water Distribution System, (ND) | Yes | N/A | June 21, 1998 |
| Pest Control Around AsSamra Wastewater Treatment Plant, (ND) | Yes | N/A | May 25, 1998 |
| Review of the Zai Water Treatment Plant, (ND) | Yes | N/A | August, 24, 1998 |
| Technical Assistance for Water/Wastewater Private Sector | Yes | N/A | Sept. 8, 1998 |
| Participation, Categorical Exclusion, (CE) | | | |
| Review of Wastewater facility for Northern Jordan Valley Community, Positive Determination (PD) | Yes | | August 30, 1998 |
| CE and ND for the Water Sector Policy Support | Yes | N/A | May 19, 1999 |
| CE and ND for Water Education Public Information | Yes | N/A | June 28, 1999 |
| ND for the Rehabilitation of the Salt Springs | Yes | N/A | July 12, 1999 |
| ND for additional Improvement at Zai Water Treatment Plant | Yes | | May 23, 99 |
| EA for the Upgrading and Expansion of Aqaba Water and Wastewater System | Yes | Yes | August 2000 |
| EA for the Wastewater Treatment Plant at North Jordan Valley | Yes | Yes | July 2000 |
| EA for the Mafrqa WWTP Project | Yes | Yes | With BOE Result expected by end of 2001 |
| EA for the Zara - Ma'in Water Conveyance Project | Yes | Yes | Under review by GOJ & mission environment officer. BOE approval before end of 2001 |
| Planned for FY 02 | | | |
| EA for the Upgrading and Expansion of Aqaba Water and Wastewater System (Value Engineering design modifications) | Yes | TBD | January 2001 |
| IEE for JVA Strategic Planning Support | TBD | TBD | During 2002 |
| IEE for the Education & Information Program to Improve On-Farm Water Use Efficiency | TBD | TBD | During 2002 |
| IEE for the WAJ & MWI Financial Accounting System | TBD | TBD | During 2002 |
| IEE/EA for AsSamra Wastewater Treatment Plant | Yes | TBD | 1st Quarter of 2002 |
| IEE/EA for Wastewater Reuse Implementation Activity | TBD | TBD | During 2002 |
| IEE for the Watershed Management Support Activity | TBD | TBD | During 2002 |
| IEE for the Host Country Contracting / PSP Technical Support | TBD | TBD | During 2002 |
| IEE/EA for the Loss Reduction Construction Project – Irbid / Jerash | TBD | TBD | During 2002 |
| IEE for the Operation and Maintenance Technical Support | TBD | TBD | During 2002 |
| IEE for the Institutional Strengthening Support | TBD | TBD | During 2002 |
| IEE/EA "Improving the Efficiency of Water Use in Arid Land Agriculture" | | | During 2001 |
| SO3: Improved Access to and Quality of Reproductive and | | | |
| Primary Health Care: | | | |
| Conducted During Previous Years: | | | |

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Initiative in Reproductive and Primary Health Care in Jordan, (ND) | Yes | N/A | December 13, 98 |
| CE and ND for The Initiative in Primary Health Care | Yes | N/A | May 17, 1999 |